

Weather

Cloudy weather today with threats of rain. The maximum temperature yesterday was 64.4 and the minimum 54.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 60.3 and 46.4.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

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SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1919

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RAILWAY CONTROL BY GOVERNMENT URGED IN BRITAIN

Sir Eric Geddes Informs
Commons That Step
Is Necessary

NOW LOSING MONEY

Systems Ill-Equipped To
Meet Strain Being Put
On Them

WASTE IS GENERAL

To Continue Competitive
Conditions Would Be
Criminal, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—In the House of Commons today Sir Eric Geddes, moving the second reading of the Ways and Communications Bill, said that before the war the capital invested in railways returned 4.2 percent, while today the loss is between three and four percent. Canals before the war earned 1½ percent while today they are losing money and the heavily subsidised roads brought in no income and cost the country £20 millions annually. Harbors and docks were earning 3 percent today. With the exception of the tramways, the transportation system was, financially, in a semi-paralysed state. The railways at the present time were losing 100 millions a year and the Government was pledged to guarantee (?) a fair return on the capital invested for two years. Their systems at present are physically ill-equipped to meet the great strain of the demand on them. Control Is Necessary

The Government had come to the conclusion that unified Government control of all systems of transportation was necessary if this was not to continue to be run at the cost of the taxpaying.

He emphasised the difficulties regarding systems was world-wide. The only exception where the system was healthy was in South Africa, where it was comparatively of modern growth and had not the great disadvantage of age. There was the remarkable point in South Africa that the Minister of Railways also exercised the same power over the docks.

After referring to his experiences in France in order to emphasise the need for a single authority, Sir Eric Geddes declared that throughout the country there was waste and an unnecessary movement of goods which must be stopped. It would be criminal to allow the competitive system of transportation to continue.

Referring to the labor aspect, Sir Eric Geddes said that if discipline was to be expected in the trade unions the Government must have a say in the conditions of labor in essential services.

Foreseeable Electrification

Sir Eric Geddes foreshadowed the extensive electrification of railways, saying that heavy electrical locomotives had been tried and had proved most successful.

In order to get rid of "empty hauling" the Government proposed to acquire all privately owned wagons. The war time railway organisation would continue for two years after which he looked for the establishment of a central commission in London and a district commission, representing the Government, the district and labor in the zones into which the country would be divided.

He thought agriculture would be best developed by motor traction, although the extension of light railways was contemplated.

China Cancels Pacts With Enemy Powers

Treaties With Germany And
Austria Declared Void And
Rights Withdrawn

A Peking telegram last night stated that in accordance with the decisions of the Cabinet Saturday, the Chinese Government yesterday cancelled all the treaties between China, Germany and Austria and withdrew the rights of extraterritoriality granted to German and Austrian subjects before the war. The decisions were cabled yesterday to the Chinese peace delegation to Paris as well as to Chinese Ministers to foreign countries.

British Coal Commission Offers Big Concessions To Miners To Avoid Strike

Recommends Seven-Hour Workday, Material Raise
In Pay And Voice For Labor In Management
Of Industry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law outlined the three reports of the Coal Commission:

1.—The report signed by the miners and labor representatives which recommend granting the full demands of the miners, including nationalisation of the mines.

2.—The report signed by the representatives of the coal owners, which recommended an immediate increase in wages of 1/6 a day and a reduction of working hours from eight to seven.

3.—The report signed by Mr. Justice Sankey and the employers not directly concerned in the coal industry, recommending an immediate advance in wages of 2/— namely, two-thirds of the full demands made by the men—a reduction of hours to seven from the middle of July and, subject to the economic position of the industry at the end of 1920, to six hours two years later. Justice Sankey points out that the increased wages involve the distribution of an additional £30 millions among colliery workers, probably without raising prices to the consumer; furthermore that the present system of ownership and working in the industry stands condemned and either nationalisation or a method of unification by national purchase and/or by joint control must be substituted for it. This report recommends that miners henceforth should have an effective voice in the direction of the mines; condemns housing in some districts as a reproach to our civilisation and suggests the immediate collection of a penny per ton on all coal won to be applied to housing improvements. This would yield £1,000,000 annually.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government accepted Justice Sankey's report, including an undertaking to report upon nationalisation of the mines by May 20 and the proposal that the commission should continue to sit and issue interim reports dealing with improvements. The Government agreed immediately to carry out the proposals contained in Justice Sankey's report. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that this involved the continuance of Government control over the coal industry for two years. The estimated cost of the proposals would be £42 millions, of which £30 millions could be obtained by limiting owners' profits to 1/2 per ton, leaving a deficit of £15 millions to be secured by various anticipated economies.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the Government had gone to the utmost limits to avoid a strike if it can and the Government would unhesitatingly use all the resources of the State to win quickly as such a struggle could have only one ending or there would be an end to Government in the country.

Police After Germans Who Fail To Report At Embarkation Camp

Settlement Authorities Start
Rounding Up Reluctant Enemy
Subjects This Afternoon

All enemy subjects living in the International Settlement who fail to report at the Embarkation Depot by two o'clock this afternoon will be arrested to Nantao by the Municipal Police. Of 413 Germans and Austrians registered in the Settlement, but 138 were at the Poo Yi Industrial Home last night. All must be there by four o'clock this afternoon, according to the orders of the Repatriation Bureau and tomorrow afternoon at the same hour has been set as the time limit for the appearance of enemy subjects residents of Chapel and Nantao. Settlement police officials are prepared to round up all missing Germans and Austrians, today as they anticipate that several will attempt to delay their journey to Nantao.

Profiting by their experiences with those deported on the Nore, Novara and Atreus, Chinese officials were prepared for enemy subjects arriving at the Embarkation Depot yesterday and assignment of quarters proceeded without a hitch. Conditions at the Camp will be much better for deportees leaving on the Antiochus a fortnight from today than they were for the last lot.

Mr. Shen Pao-chang, Mayor of the Chinese City, has been placed in charge of the Depot.

The Antiochus is nearly ready for the voyage to Rotterdam and it is expected that the steamer will be at the China Merchants' Central Wharf tomorrow or Wednesday. Allied officials will make an inspection of the Antiochus probably on Friday.

More than 80 German prisoners of war are being sent from Shantung to Shanghai for repatriation, according to a telegram received at the local Repatriation Office yesterday from the Tientsin Police Department. They will leave Tientsin tomorrow escorted by 20 military police and are expected to arrive at the Shanghai North Station on Saturday.

Canadian Civil Service Branch Takes Stand

Question Of Affiliation With
Organised Labor Will Be
Taken Up Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, March 25.—The members of the Indoor Civil Service have rejected affiliation with organised labor at present but this decision will be reconsidered at a later date.

New South Wales Party Makes Demands

Guarantees Against Unemployment
And Thirty-Hour
Week Asked For

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, N.S.W., March 25.—The Labor Party in New South Wales is demanding guarantees against unemployment and a thirty-hour week for miners.

Train Of German Motor Trucks Surrendered To Americans



MOTOR TRUCKS SURRENDERED TO AMERICANS

By the terms of the armistice which Germany was forced to sign all its vast panoply of warfare was turned over to the Allies—some to the British, some to the French, some to the Belgians, some to the Americans. This picture shows German officers delivering part of the booty to the Americans on the Rhine. They do not seem to mind it. The American sentry seems equally satisfied.

NATIONALIST MOB IN CAIRO STARTS RIOTS

Order Is Restored By Military
After Crowds Had Set Fire To
Newspaper Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, March 25.—Crowds of students and street arabs, armed with sticks, smashed the shop windows and stampeded, looted, attacked the trams, tried to set fire to the premises of the Times newspaper and demonstrated before the Residency and barracks. The military restored order. A few of the demonstrators were killed or injured and 400 arrested.

Three thousand demonstrators attempted to rush the railway station at Tantah. The military and native police soon restored order. Twenty-two persons were killed or injured.

The disturbances were due to the activity of the Nationalist leaders, whose campaign, however, has been absolutely futile as it secured the support only of students, small boys and the dregs of the population, and the dregs of the people unmoved.

SITUATION NOT ALARMING

London, March 25.—Reuter's Agency learns that the position at Cairo is not regarded as giving cause for alarm. The military authorities have taken all necessary steps to maintain order. The movement is purely Nationalist and is not supported by the fellahs, while the Sultan throwing his whole weight on the side of law and order.

Allenby Made Commissioner

London, March 25.—In view of the grave situation in Egypt and the absence of the High Commissioner, General Sir Edmund Allenby is appointed Special High Commissioner for Egypt and the Soudan and is directed to exercise supreme authority in all matters, military and civil, to take all measures he considers necessary and expedient to restore law and order in those countries and order and administer in all matters as may be required by the necessity of maintaining the King's protectorate over Egypt on a secure and equitable basis.

GENERAL TUAN TO GET NEW MILITARY POST

Menace Of Bolshevism On Board
Of Mongolia Is Beginning
To Be Feared

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 25.—The Peoples Foreign Relations Association, the Provincial Assemblies and the Chamber of Commerce have telegraphed to the Paris Conference today as follows:

"Taingtau, the Kiao-chow-Tsienan railways, etc., must be directly returned to China by Germany, the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 wrested from China by the Japanese ultimatum must be abrogated like the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties. We want no Japanese Prussianism in Shantung and are determined to resist to the death. We expect the Peace Conference to respect our inherited rights and not to sow seeds of a future great war by unjust treatment of the 400,000 souls in China. Any decision contrary to the above will be denounced."

They have also informatively telegraphed to the Chinese Delegation in Paris asking it to do its best, concluding "don't come back if you cannot get these conditions."

According to the vernacular newspaper Dr. Wellington Koo has telegraphed to the Government saying that Liang Chi-chiao has been appointed head of the committee to deal with Sino-Japanese affairs at the Peace Conference and the Japanese are appointing a similar committee, whereby it is hoped to avoid friction between the Chinese and Japanese. This reads like the Japanese proposal to Peking immediately following the armistice and the opinion is generally expressed in Peking that the leader of the Chinese Committee will not be a bold man for failure to protect the interests of his country will probably make China too torpid for his personal comfort even in the very cool regions of the north.

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Brigadier-General Woodruff, of the British army, veteran of the Western front, who is on his way to Tokio where he will be the military attaché at the British Embassy, reviewed the Shanghai Volunteer Corps yesterday afternoon.

In the present discredited condition of militarism in China the Tchuchs are looking for a way out while the people half with joy the transfer of the leading intrigues and their lawless followers to distant regions for the soldiers are too numerous to be dealt with by capital punishment.

Wilson And Orlando Confer On Dispute Over Balkan Border

Agreement On Differences Be-
tween Italy And Jugo-Slavs
Is Brought Nearer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 25.—President Wilson has had a long conference with the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, respecting the difference between Italy and Jugo-Slavia and a satisfactory settlement of these seems likely.

The Council of Ten takes up the report of the commission on the territorial claims of Poland affecting the new German frontier, especially Poland's outlet to the sea, which is recognised as necessary to the economic future of the new state.

It is expected that the settlement will arouse great opposition in Germany but the Allied Governments have pledged themselves to assure Poland an outlet to the sea, a Polish Dantzig.

The arrival of warmer weather is regarded as a favorable feature by physicians owing to its lessening the dangers of pneumonia.

A peculiar thing about the epidemic among the Chinese, as shown by the statistics of the Health Department, is that there are no cases among the rich coolies. The refuse coolies of the Health Department, numbering several hundred, also appear to be immune.

The British, French and Italians have already supplied 240,000 tons of grain to Vienna while the total expenditure of the American Government in this relief work hitherto has been over £51 millions a month.

Food Shipments Moving

Foods are now arriving regularly and in increasing amounts in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Serbia, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, Belgium, Finland, Turkey, Montenegro and Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Hoover claims that the operations for relief are as effective as can be expected in view of the shipping difficulties and the economic and political chaos which had to be surmounted. There was plenty of food in the world as a whole but the Allies must endeavor to help these European peoples to resume productive work as their salvation depends on that because, without self help, the problem is beyond the financial abilities of the Associated Governments.

General Generals Dismissed

Amsterdam, March 25.—The Minister of War, Reinhardt, has dismissed practically all the German commanders on the Western front but has forbidden them to leave Germany owing to the possibility of their trial by court martial.

Copenhagen, March 25.—A message from Berlin states that Noske has withdrawn his order that any one fighting against the Government will be shot.

Members Of Commons
Favor Tunnel Project

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—At a meeting of the Channel Tunnel Parliamentary Committee it was stated that 246 out of 256 members of the House of Commons who had been approached favored the scheme.

BLOCKADE TO STAY BUT ALLIES TO GIVE FOOD TO GERMANY

Barrier Cannot Be Lifted
Till Peace Is Finally
Concluded

TO PROVIDE RELIEF

Supplies Not Being Kept
From Enemy Countries
Or Neutrals

NEED MORE SHIPS

Hoover Issues Report
Showing Much Has Al-
ready Been Delivered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—Reuter's Agency learns authoritatively that although the highest naval and military opinion among the Allies regards as imperative the retention of the blockade until the conclusion of peace, the Allies are not using the blockade to keep food out of enemy countries or to reach the starving populations.

The Supreme Economic Council is the authority charged with affording relief and the Ministers of Blockade are represented on that council and are working harmoniously with it. Nevertheless formidable difficulties exist, the principal one being the shortage of shipping due to the policy of indiscriminate piracy pursued by the enemy. Nevertheless the Allies are anxious to afford all possible relief to the starving peoples of Austria and Germany but in respect to Germany the extent to which relief can be given depends largely on Germany herself. A difficulty of great magnitude is the question of finance while other difficulties include the defective transport facilities in enemy countries. Hoover Issues Statement

Paris, March 25.—On behalf of the Associated Governments, Mr. Hoover has issued a statement that by the end of February the Inter-Allied Relief Organisation had delivered 746,000 tons of food to various ports in Europe for the relief of distressed peoples, over half of which had gone to Rotterdam. Moreover 228,000 tons is now afloat en route to similar destinations.

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India Legislative Council Congratulates The Allies

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 21.—At a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council on September 25, 1918, Mr. Khan Bahadur Khan Muhammad Shah moved the following resolution:

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the thanks and congratulations of this Council be conveyed to the Allied armies now so successfully operating on the various fronts."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Shah dwelt on the vast magnitude and terrible character of the war and the grave responsibility of the German militarists in plunging mankind into such an unparalleled conflagration, also on the Germans' horrible acts of treachery, their violations of treaties, international law and the laws of war, and their acts of brutality on sea and land, in the invaded territories and in prisoners' camps, which sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the civilised world and gradually brought almost every nation, great and small, in the old world and the new, on the side of the Allies.

Continuing, Mr. Shah said that such a war there could be but one end and thanks to the Allied armies the beginning of the end was in sight. A succession of hammer blows, dealt in the north, east and south, and above all on the Western front, was slowly but surely smashing the gigantic military machine with which Germany sought to enthrall the civilised world into a condition of slavery. Only that morning news had been received of the capture of 25,000 combatants and 200 guns in Palestine. Surely time and truth were the two most powerful forces which no nation could withstand. Truth was on the side of the Allies and the cause of righteousness was in the process of receiving the triumph which was due.

India Having Big Part

"To us here in India," continued Mr. Shah, "this is a matter for real thankfulness and of congratulations, for in bringing about these results our Indian armies are playing a most important part. On one front four-fifths of the forces now engaged in the war are Indians, on another three-fourths of the forces now actually pursuing their triumphant course are Indians and on the Macedonian front, where the Bulgars are now retreating fast so fast that I can see the restoration of Serbia looming at no great distance—a very large number of the forces engaged are Indians. Therefore it is but in the fitness of things that this Council, in a unanimous resolution, should offer thanks and congratulations on behalf of this country to our great Allied armies who are now successfully operating on the various fronts. Honorable members have seen the fate of Belgium, of Serbia and of Northern France. It is to the Allied armies that the safety of India is due and that the war has been kept away from our borders by those brave and heroic troops who are fighting for the cause of righteousness. We, in India, therefore, have an additional cause for thankfulness and congratulation that at last this great military machine is in the process of being smashed up, the cause of righteousness and of truth is about to triumph, and the future generations will remember with thankfulness and gratitude the great deeds of the Allied armies which, in smashing this military machine, will bring triumph to the cause of righteousness and liberty. I, therefore,

ask this Council to accept the resolution unanimously and with acclamation."

Represents Whole Country

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, speaking in support of the resolution, said that he felt sure that in this matter the Council represented the whole country. He asked was there an Indian, be he a Hindu or a Mohammedan, or a Christian or a Sikh, who did not feel an added glow of patriotic fervor as he contemplated the titanic struggle in which the best interests of the human race were at stake. To Indians it was a matter for special self-satisfaction to know that their country and their countrymen had borne so large and so honorable a share in the struggle for freedom.

"But, I am sorry to have to say," continued Mr. Banerjea, "that there are some newspapers in England which are seeking to cast a slur upon our loyalty and our devotion to the Empire in this crisis. The other day an article appeared in one of the newspapers which shall be nameless or the present, which said that, in view of the revelations that have been made in the Rowlett Committee's report, the British public should revise their attitude with regard to the reform proposals. Sir, I am inclined to reply to these observations in the words of Lord Canning in 1857. When the Indian Mutiny was at its height, Lord Canning wrote to the Maharajah of Nadia saying that if the rebels could be counted by thousands, the royal population could be reckoned by millions. If the suspected revolutionaries can be counted only by hundreds—I think their number does not exceed 1,200—we, the loyal portion of my community, devoted to the British connection and the Empire, are three hundred millions. And are the prospects of our political advancement to be blighted by the follies and the crimes of a handful of misguided and amational young men? I am sure the verdict of the British democracy will be otherwise. Let me refer to the traditions, the great traditions, of British rule in India. In 1857, in the height of the Indian Mutiny, when the Empire was tottering to its foundations, the Indian universities were established. In 1910, when the revolutionary movement in Bengal was at its culminating point, Lord Minto introduced the great Minto-Morley Reform Scheme. I am sure the same policy of justice and beneficence will now be followed. I am confident that the British democracy will not permit the follies and the crimes of a handful of misguided young to stand in the way of the fulfilment of England's great mission in India, and the satisfaction of our legitimate aspirations as outlined in the reform proposals upon which the future of this great and ancient country so largely depends.

"I desire, Sir, wholeheartedly to associate myself with this resolution. It represents the unanimous, the enthusiastic verdict not only of this Council, but of the entire, the vast

the multitudinous population of the Indian Empire."

Speeches were delivered by many other Indian members of the Council in support of the resolution, expressing loyalty and devotion to the British Empire and pride in the part that was being played by Indian troops, side by side with troops from all other parts of the Empire, in the struggle against the Central Powers. The speakers were representative of all provinces and communities in India.

Unionist Is Elected At North Londonderry

(Liberal Candidate Victor In West Leyton, Defeating Coalition Unionist)

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 17.—The bye-election at North Londonderry has resulted in the return of Mr. H. T. Barrie, the Unionist candidate, who polled 9,923 votes, as compared with Mr. B. McGilligan, the Sinn Fein candidate, who polled 4,923 votes.

Liberal Is Elected

London, March 14.—In the West Leyton bye-election Mr. A. E. Newbourn, the Liberal candidate, has been returned with 7,924 votes, the Coalition Unionist candidate polling 5,915 votes. This contest was due to the death of Mr. Wrightson, the former member for Parliament.

Big Concern Taken Over By Vickers, Ltd.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 17.—Vickers, Ltd., is absorbing the Metropolitan Carriage Company, Ltd., making the total capital of the former organisation £26 million.

Foreign Women's Home

The annual report of the Shanghai Foreign Women's Home, which gives temporary shelter and aid to destitute women and girls, is a gratifying record of work done during the past year. The "Cottage" at 23 Tongshan Road rarely has an unoccupied room and the secretary states that the need in Shanghai is greater than present facilities can care for. The Rescue Home was temporarily closed in July of last year owing to inability to fill the position of resident worker left vacant by the death of Mrs. Jackson. It is now hoped that the Home may soon be reopened. The committee expresses thanks to all who have given aid in the past year and announces that the annual linen sale, postponed last spring, will be held early this spring. The Home reports cash in hand to the amount of \$1,088.27.

TOP NOTCH QUALITY SHOES FOR MEN



We are now showing our greatest variety of the very latest styles ideas in good substantial serviceable footwear for men.

These WALK-OVER shoes are the shoes that hold their shape and last the longest—the shoes that men call for again and again.

There's a deal of solid comfort in a pair of perfect-fitting WALK-OVERS.

PHOENIX SILK SOCKS

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
"THE STORE AHEAD"
24 NANKING ROAD

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

According to a report of Tuchun Pao Kwei-ching, of Hsülungkiang, the Living Buddha was elected President of the Mongolian Republic at the Chita Conference. Four ministries were organised for the administration of the new commonwealth, those of war, of diplomatic affairs, of home affairs and of finance. The conference circularised the Foreign Powers as well as the Paris Conference with a telegram asking recognition.

The Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs has recommended the despatch of a high commission for the pacification of the banner men in Mongolia.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has rejected the request of the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, to extend the International Settlement at Shanghai.

At a conference with President Hsu, General Hsu Shu-cheng stated that his new recruits were untrained and would not be fit to be sent to Mongolia to quell the insurrection there.

According to news given out the Russian Legation in Peking, Japan is helping General Semenoff in creating the disturbance in Mongolia by advancing 50,000,000 roubles for military expenses to the Mongolian insurgents.

General Tuan Chi-jui called on Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister to Peking, Saturday and conferred with him in connection with the War Participation Loan.

Bill Gives Kwantung Civil Governorship

Measure Making Change Passed By Privy Council At Tokio Yesterday

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, March 23.—A Government Bill replacing the Military Governorship of Kwantung by a Civil Governorship passed the Privy Council to-day.

THINKS THEY SAVED HER BABY'S LIFE

Canadian mothers have known and trusted Baby's Own Tablets for years. Here is one such mother's experience: "I think I can thank Baby's Own Tablets for my baby's life. He was badly constipated, but after giving him the Tablets they relieved him at once and also fit him good when he is at all restless and I feel that I cannot say too much in their favour" writes Mrs. John N. Pringle, Forest, Fuller, Ontario.

To mothers everywhere Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are the best. They help to regulate the bowels, make teething easy, are a specific for colic, diarrhoea, indigestion, simple fever and worms. Contain no opiates, are guaranteed absolutely harmless for the youngest children. Of chemists, also post free, 60 cents the vial, green. The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 96 Sachuen Road, Shanghai.

Grant's Stand Fast

Scotch Whisky of Pre-War Strength



THE HANDY BOTTLE FOR A NIP THAT BITES

BUT DOES NOT LEAVE A STING

Guaranteed in Age and Purity

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Made Slightly Larger Than The Average Cigarettes



Westminster
Tobacco Co., Ltd.
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Made Considerably Better

Than the Ordinary

Cigarettes



Madame
EPSTEIN
announces her arrival
direct from
New York
with
Latest Creations
of
AFTERNOON and
EVENING FROCKS
On display at
PALACE HOTEL
Beginning Monday

STATEMENT IS MADE BY CHINESE DELEGATES

Burdens Imposed By Privileges
Germans Held In Shantung
Must Be Lifted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 4. (Delayed).—The Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference, in a statement to journalists, declared that China must be freed from the burdens imposed on her, especially in connection with the privileges formerly held by Germany in Shantung. They protested against the Japanese claims to Kiaochow and the twenty-one demands which Japan suddenly presented in January, 1915, and which China had to accept under threat of war.

They asserted that Japan prevented China joining the war in 1914 and 1915 and emphasised the aid China had given the Allies in the shape of laborers and sailors. They mentioned that a Chinese army of 100,000 men was ready to start for Europe but was prevented owing to lack of tonnage.

The Japanese delegates also received the journalists and Marquis Saito, addressing them, dwelt on Japan's sympathy with the idea of the League of Nations and the grand project for the establishment of an impartial world peace and rejoiced that humanity is at length able to see the first gleams of the new era in which right will definitely prevail over force. Marquis Saito said he was firmly convinced that China would understand Japan's just and legitimate aspirations and that she would reach a complete understanding for the maintenance of the peace, security, progress and civilisation of the Far East. The future union of the eastern world, whose population was more than half of mankind, was a lofty and sublime vision with the western world under the League of Nations in perfect harmony and eternal goodwill.

News Brevities

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Horticultural Society will be held at the British Supreme Court next Monday at 4:30 p.m.

The ninth annual meeting of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., will be held at 4 p.m. April 7 at 13 Nanking Road.

The Empress of Asia leaves Hong-kong Saturday at noon and is due at Woosung next Monday morning. The Asia will sail for Japan ports and Vancouver at three o'clock Monday afternoon.

Hadji Mohammed, who was known in Shanghai two years ago as H. Martin and also traveled as Louis Clark and G. Derby, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by the British Court at Hankow on March 20. He was convicted on three charges of obtaining money and goods under false pretenses. As H. Martin he served three months in the British jail here.

Thirty sacks of letter and parcel mail from America arrived on the Arabia Maru Sunday. A big consignment, about 1,000 sacks in all, is now due on the Javary. The Manila Maru is also expected to arrive with mail from the United States some time this week.

Christians in China have appointed Mr. Hsu Chien, former Minister of Justice, to represent them at the Paris Conference. Mr. Hsu has consented to go and will sail for France early in April. A power of attorney is being prepared by the Associated Evangelists Society and will be endorsed by all the Christian organisations in China.

Three men charged with participating in an armed robbery in Yunnan Road on Sunday night appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday and were remanded for two weeks. The two were captured by the police within half an hour of the robbery, being seized in a house not far from the one robbed. One of them had a revolver under his pillow. Two other revolvers were recovered later. Five men in all participated in the robbery, getting money and jewelry to the value of about \$600.

More than 200 officers and men of the British cruiser Suffolk attended the morning service at the Holy Trinity Cathedral Sunday. The Rev. G. H. B. Southern, chaplain of the Suffolk, preached the sermon and the

Sergeant, Who Captures 30, Wins Congressional Medal



SERGEANT SIDNEY GUMPERTZ.

SALES OF FRANCHISED BY CANTON ARE DENIES

Report Said To Have Started In
Peking Brings Forth Reply
From Commissioner

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, March 24.—The Commissioner of Finance denied the allegation from Peking that Canton is selling the telephone and tramways franchises to foreigners. He says that proposals concerning tramways are being considered by the Municipality but no franchise has yet been granted.

French Club To Hold Fancy Dress Ball

The Cercle Sportif Francia announces that a masked fancy dress ball will be given at the club house on the evening of April 5. Fancy dress and masks will be compulsory for all guests and there will be prizes for the best costumes. Tickets can be secured through members only, and applications should be sent in to the committee before next Saturday. The price of tickets is \$3, including supper.

London Police Union Refused Recognition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 17.—The War Cabinet has refused to recognise the Police Union.

Obituary

Dowager Lady Londonderry
Reuter's Service

London, March 17.—The death is announced of the Dowager Lady Londonderry from influenza.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell
Reuter's Service

London, March 17.—The death is announced of Mr. G. W. E. Russell, author of "Collection and Recollections."

On Making Sure

There is nothing like making sure where one's health is concerned. Good health is the best guarantee that life shall be a success. Now it is well-known that digestive disorders are the cause of more cases of ill-health than any other class of ailment. The digestive system is so extensive, so complex and so hard-worked, that its liability to derangement is not astonishing. Happily, however, many digestive ailments can be easily remedied. Happily, too, many digestions need never go wrong. You can make reasonably sure that your digestion will not fail you, even under trying conditions, if you get into the excellent way of taking Beecham's Pills. This "Wonderful Medicine"—as it has been called—does really work wonders with the digestive system. Beecham's Pills impart tone to the stomach, regulate the action of the liver and kidneys and gently stimulate the bowels into healthy activity. Get into the habit of making sure. Have recourse to Beecham's Pills at the first sign of digestive trouble. Make sure of your health by taking

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Cat Eating Bulldog Wins Magistrate's Sympathy

Tenants And Firemen Plead In Vain For The Abolition Of A Backyard Abattoir—He Devours 'Em Alive

New York, February 10.—Christopher Wagner, unwilling custodian of a bulldog that a friend had put in his care before leaving town, defended the animal in West Side court yesterday, although he insisted his "friend" had gone considerably beyond the bounds of veracity by having told him it was a bird dog. Mr. Wagner himself has diminished the coal pile considerably by engaging in the popular nightly sport taken up by the dwellers in the apartment at 132 West Sixty-third Street of throwing missiles at the animal to hush its howling.

With the score of tenants who appeared as complainants was a group of city firemen from the engine house next door, who said they hadn't been able to sleep for nights because of the continuous crash of missiles thrown at the dog in the backyard.

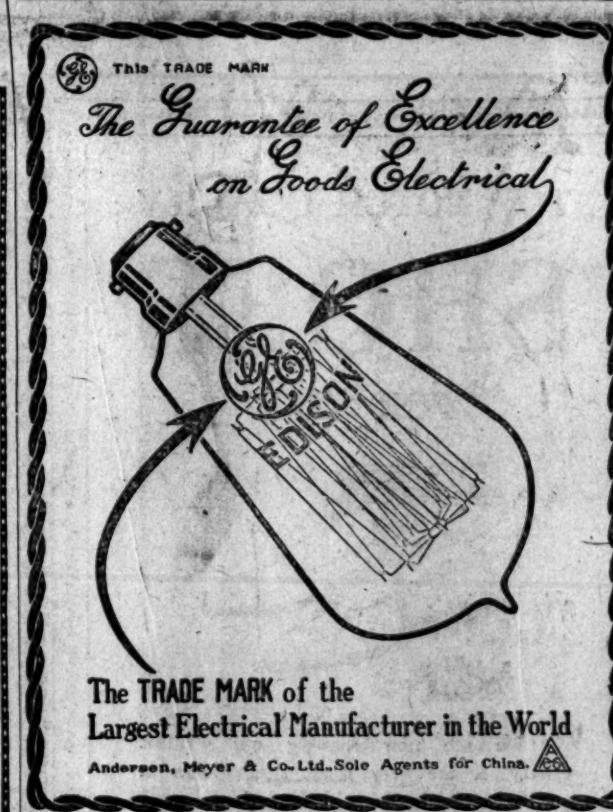
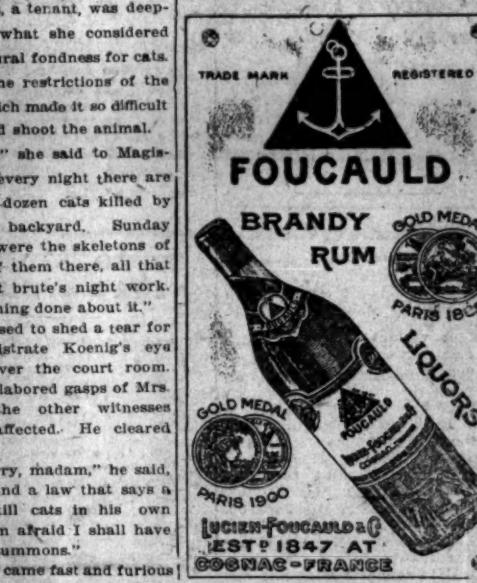
Mrs. Ada Otis, a tenant, was deeply touched by what she considered the dog's unnatural fondness for cats. She regretted the restrictions of the Sullivan law, which made it so difficult to get a gun and shoot the animal.

"Your honor," she said to Magistrate Koenig, "every night there are at least half a dozen cats killed by this dog in our backyard. Sunday morning there were the skeletons of at least eight of them there, all that was left, of that brute's night work. We want something done about it."

Mrs. Otis paused to shed a tear for the cats. Magistrate Koenig's eye roved gently over the court room. Sunday morning there were the skeletons of at least eight of them there, all that was left, of that brute's night work. We want something done about it."

"I'm very sorry, madam," he said, "but I cannot find a law that says a dog may not kill cats in his own backyard. I am afraid I shall have to dismiss the summons."

Interruptions came fast and furious



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Runner-Up Position Assured By Last Night's Win Over Reds

After Tying Score 15 Seconds Before Final Whistle Home Five Wins 22-21

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

	W.	L.	P.C.
Training Schools...	10	2	.822
Y.M.C.A. Blues...	12	3	.800
Rowing Club...	9	4	.692
Y.M.C.A. Reds...	3	11	.214
American School...	3	10	.166
U.S. Navy...	1	12	.077

Playing their final scheduled game, the Y.M.C.A. Blues, by defeating the Reds at the "Y" gymnasium last night, cinched second place in the Shanghai Amateur Basketball League. The score was 49-18 and the Blues won after getting an early lead and maintaining it throughout the two periods.

Excellent passing by the entire team and accurate shooting by Giaque and Nichols spelled the win.

The game between the Rowing Club and Training School fives, scheduled for yesterday afternoon, will be played tomorrow night.

The summary of last night's game:

Blues 40 Reds 18
Nichols H. McCoy
Hening Swan
Giaque Starrett
Siler Wilfer
Bradley Geldart
Goals from floor: Giaque, 18;
Nichols, 8; Hening, 2; McCoy, 2;
Swan, 4; Starrett, 2; Siler, Goals from foul: McCoy, 2; Bradley.

Time—two 20-minute periods.

Referee—Dong. Timer—Snook.

Scorer—Wong.

Football Today

A football match between a team from the British cruiser Suffolk and a picked Shanghai eleven will be staged this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on the police ground.

The Shanghai team, which will play in the Shanghai Football Club's colors, will be represented by: A. H. Remedios, M. Tonkin, A. L. Biggs, F. Dixon, J. Robertson, G. Craigie-Ross, C. Sofoulis, A. Sofoulis, D. Drake, W. C. G. Clifford and A. H. Leslie and reserves, A. V. White and M. Seredkin.

Kiangwan Races April 5

There will be races at Kiangwan Saturday, April 5, when the International Recreation Club will hold its fifth meeting. The first sounding bell will ring at 1:30 p.m. Entries will close at 7 p.m. next Saturday at the club house, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

KUMAGUE IS BEATEN

Philadelphia, February 20.—Ichiba Kumagae, the Japanese tennis star, rated No. 7, by the ranking committee of the national lawn tennis association was defeated here today by Vincent Richards, the national boys singles champion in the middle states indoor tennis tournament. The scores were 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

This is the first time in the history of tennis in this country that a junior has defeated a player who is ranked among the first ten.

Kumagae won the first set due to Richards trying to play a back court game. In the second set after losing the first game the young New Yorker changed his tactics and started playing a net game which won the match for him. By his victory Richards earned the right to meet Wallace Johnson, Philadelphia, runnerup in the national outdoor singles in 1912, in the semi-final round.

S. Kashio, the other Japanese player, was easily defeated by Wm. T. Tilden, Philadelphia, in the third round, 6-3, 6-0.

Fred Alexander, New York, advanced into the semi-final round by defeating Craig Piddle, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-1.

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Commons Told Repairs Are Being Made To Broken Cable Lines

Effort To Curtail Government's Use Of Wires Is Also Being Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 17.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir Arthur Fell, Mr. A. H. Illingworth stated that several cables from England are at present interrupted, especially on the Eastern Telegraph Company's route, and the delay in the delivery of cables was largely caused by that fact combined with the heavy increase in traffic. He was doing his utmost to secure a curtailment of the Government's cable traffic. All suitable cable ships were engaged on repairs but the season was inauspicious for this work.

Peace Bonfires Will Encircle Whole Empire

Overseas Club Will Co-operate In Preparations For Demonstration

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 17.—The Overseas Club has promised to co-operate with the committee organising a chain of bonfires on peace night by helping to secure a chain on similar lines round the Empire.

Tsing Hua Planning Annual Conference

Peking, March 22.—Tsing Hua College is in the midst of big preparations for the annual Anniversary and Conference which will come on May 3 this year. It is the custom at Tsing Hua to celebrate its anniversary with exhibits and demonstrations of students' work, educational conferences for the various departments, and as many entertainments as can be crammed in from morning till night. One of the special features this year will be the unveiling of the memorial tablet in the new Roosevelt Memorial Gymnasium which has just been completed. The Anniversary and Conference was a great success last year in spite of the inclemency of the weather and this year even larger plans are being made. Special trains will be run from Hsichimen and luncheon will be served.

The matter came up yesterday before Judge Skinner Turner, pleadings being ordered. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. N. C. Home and the defendant by Mr. R. F. C. Master. Mr. Master submitted to the court that he thought the writ irregular in that he thought the amount of damages claimed was not specified. The court mentioned that in a former decision it had been held that in cases where the plaintiff was alleged it was not necessary to state the amount claimed and Mr. Master did not press the point.

The New Education

The first issue of the new Chinese monthly magazine known as The New Education has just made its appearance in the journalistic world. The periodical is edited by Dr. Monin Chiang, formerly of Columbia University, and is present secretary of the Kiangnan Educational Association. The aim of the publication is for individual development and social progress in China. The magazine is published under the auspices of the Kiangnan Educational Association, the Peking Government University, the Nanking National Teachers' College, and the National Association of Vocational Education.



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GERMANS ARE CONTINUING POSEN FRONT WARFARE

Enemy Is Persistently Bombing Villages Despite Peace Negotiations

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Posen, March 18.—Despite the negotiations between the Allies' mission and the German delegation for the conclusion of an armistice between Posen and Germany, the German troops are persistently bombarding the villages all along the Posen front, killing and wounding civilians and pillaging Polish property.

How to protect your skin from the harmful effects of this climate

Before going out, protect your skin by an application of Pond's Vanishing Cream. Use it on your hands and neck as well as your face. Compare the fresh, soft condition in which it keeps your face with the drawn, dry feeling that generally follows exposure to the weather.

Based on an ingredient which doctors have used for years for its softening, beautifying qualities, Pond's Vanishing Cream is of the utmost value in overcoming all dryness and restoring the normal pliancy to the skin.

It is absolutely free from greasiness. You can use it throughout the day or you can put it on while dressing for the evening, with the knowledge that not a bit of it will remain on the skin to make it shiny. It has a wonderfully beautifying effect, and as a base for powder it is so effective that one powdering is sufficient for the whole evening. Try it the very next time you want your skin to look its very best.

Only the very freshest, purest ingredients are used in the preparation of Pond's Vanishing Cream. It will not grow hair or down on the skin. Get a jar or tube of it today at any drug or department store.

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The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

The China PressPUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers**WEATHER**Cloudy weather. Northwesterly winds
settling in again along the coast.**BIRTH**

FRYER: On Sunday, March 23rd, 1919, at Dr. Fern's Sanitarium, 36 Route Pichon, to the wife of George B. Fryer, a daughter, Roberta Anne. 21770

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 25, 1919

1914-1915

THE world war has ended, but the forces it released, the forces no man could have foreseen and no man dares yet to measure, have only begun to operate. Empires have been swept away, dynasties have crumbled and new states have been born; but far more has been swept away than empires and dynasties far more has been born than new states. Turn to the first page of this issue. In the few inches of type telling of the reports of the British Coal Commission you will find epitomised more effectively than in whole volumes the extent by which the world of 1919 differs from the world of 1914.

The seven-hour day for workmen, nationalisation of mines and a voice for labor in the direction of the mines—in 1914 those would have been branded the heresy of the anarchist or the mirage of the visionary. Yet, today we find all three approved and recommended—not by a Socialist convention, not by a labor body, but by a meeting of British employers presided over by a distinguished British Justice.

Nothing could be more eloquent of the silent revolution of the world's mental processes than the matter-of-factness with which these are adopted and the casualness with which they are announced. For consider what they mean. It took decades to get the eight-hour day accepted as a practical issue and then granted; and even yet, there are in many countries powerful elements stubbornly resisting its advance. The nationalisation of mines, by which Justice Sankey's commission specifies either national purchase or joint control, is without disguise or palliation plank straight from the orthodox socialist platform. And more important yet there is the granting to labor of a voice in the management of the mines. That is the first definite application of what has come to be known as industrial democracy. It is not socialism. Probably it is an advance on socialism as modified by twentieth century thinking. Undoubtedly it is more human than socialism. But it is equally revolutionary. For it upsets the whole theory of property. It changes the whole basis on which industry rests. It deprives the owner of a mine or a factory or a shop of the exclusive power over that mine or factory or shop; it deprives him of the right to do with that mine or factory or shop as he alone wishes. It means that his employees have a voice in any vital question affecting the property. It means that the representatives of the workingmen shall sit in with the directors and shareholders on matters of policy affecting the industry, not only those matters affecting wages, hours and working conditions, but output, prices and profits.

Therein lies the crux of the present labor situation. It is the dominant issue in industry today, as well as the great goal of modern labor. Labor today is asking more than the right to organise and higher wages and shorter hours. It is asking the same right in the government of industry that it has in the government of the state. It is acting from the premise that labor is no longer to be considered as a product, regulated solely by demand and supply and to be bought on that basis exactly as are machinery and raw materials, but as a human value. It asks for the extension beyond politics of the philosophy of democracy born from the French and American revolutions; it asks for the application of government only by and with the consent of the governed to the daily lives of men as well as to their legal privileges. It asks, in short, for industrial democracy. It is a natural, logical evolution in ideas.

Unless one recognises this fact one cannot understand the present feverishness of labor and the apparently unreasonable succession of strikes in every part of the world. Labor may be right and it may be wrong. Democracy in industry may be practicable and it may be impracticable. Labor may have a just right to claim a voice in management and it may not. But that is the issue and it must be faced. The labor crisis cannot be dealt with in any country except by facing it. And British employers are facing it. The

report of the Coal Commission proves it.

The report proves much more. It proves, for one thing, the political maturity of the British beyond any other European peoples. For they are undergoing this revolution, exactly as they have undergone all their political revolutions for a thousand years—sensibly, tolerantly, with fine balance and without bloodshed. And we need make no mistake about it: this is a revolution as fundamental as any by which the great masses of men have added to their liberties in the great march of the rights of men. And it is just beginning. When the masters of Europe in the mad midsummer of 1914 decreed war, they decreed far more than men could dream. They changed the face of life.

**Washington's Portrait
In Downing Street**

Although it was barely mentioned in news despatches of the day, an event took place in the famous old British Foreign Office, No. 10 Downing Street, on the occasion of President Wilson's recent visit to England, that may well be as significant as the international politics that time. After the luncheon given by the British Prime Minister to the American President, a full-length portrait of General George Washington, first President of the United States, was unveiled, to hang beside a portrait of Burke, one of the English statesmen who sided with the Colonists in the Revolution. The picture was presented to the British Government by Lord and Lady Albermarle, to commemorate the entry of the United States into the war. Says the London Times:

The unveiling was quite an informal affair. There was no speechmaking, but Lord Albermarle informed President Wilson in conversation that he considered it most appropriate that the picture should hang on the walls of the historic building, where 142 years ago the Treaty of Independence was probably signed. He added that the portrait was a copy of one of three painted in 1779, by Paul Revere of Philadelphia. The original was hung in the Council Chamber of Philadelphia but was burned many years ago. Another was hung in the Senate Chamber, at Washington, while the third (of which this was a copy) was sent in 1780 by the packet Mercury as a gift to the Stadholders of Holland. It was sent in charge of the Hon. Henry Laurens, ex-President of Congress, but the Mercury was captured at sea by Lord Albermarle's man, Capt. George Keppel, R.N., son of General George, Lord Albermarle, while in command of the Vulture.

Captain Keppel was sent to England to convey Mr. Laurens with his party and belongings to Falmouth. The luggage included the portrait of Washington and this had been preserved by the Keppel family. Lord Albermarle added that General William, Lord Albermarle, the grandfather of Captain Keppel, while titular Governor of Virginia in 1753, had association with George Washington, who, as a young man of twenty-one, was sent by him on a mission to the Indians. Captain Keppel was sent to England to convey Mr. Laurens with his party and belongings to Falmouth. The luggage included the portrait of Washington and this had been preserved by the Keppel family. Lord Albermarle added that General William, Lord Albermarle, the grandfather of Captain Keppel, while titular Governor of Virginia in 1753, had association with George Washington, who, as a young man of twenty-one, was sent by him on a mission to the Indians.

As we will make promise, so long as the Blood endures, I shall know that your good is mine, ye shall feel that my strength is yours. In the day of Armageddon, in the last great fight of all, Our House shall stand together, and its pillars shall not fall.

The Prime Minister said it was appropriate that the portrait should hang in the same apartment with that of Burke (who was entirely opposed to the war), and that of Fox, two of Washington's great English contemporaries.

President Wilson, in speaking of the picture, told of another portrait of Washington, which was hung at Mount Vernon. It was reported to the painter that he had failed to accomplish his subject in the mood which he desired. There was a long and painful沉思, and the painter was quite unable to obtain the exact expression which he required until a chance occurrence gave him what he wanted. A pair of horses was brought to General Washington for inspection, and he was invited to buy them, but when the price was named it was so astounding that he blazed up into a fury of indignation, and the painter, who was present, saw the very expression of "fire" for which he had vainly sought.

Mr. Wilson was curious to know why the General in the portrait was wearing a blue ribbon across his breast, and Lord Albermarle said that it was a badge of rank which was adopted because the Commander-in-Chief was not always been saluted by the sentries as he should have been. Mr. Wilson said there was a very recent example of this kind of thing in France. An American General noticed that no sort of deference was paid to his rank, and asked a sentry why this omission was made. The man replied coolly, "Oh, we don't take any special notice because we know you fellows," at which the President laughed heartily.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the presentation of a copy of a picture seized at sea was interesting at a time when the question of the right to seize private property at sea in war time was under discussion.

John Galsworthy In AmericaBy Chloe Arnold
(New York Sun)

Some tiger lilies were on the hotel desk, and everything seemed in holiday mood. The people looked as if they were waiting, waiting in blind confiding delight for something unusual. Glad, vague smiles flickered across their faces.

By telephone the clerk announced a call for Mr. Galsworthy. But the people in no way connected the presence of this man with the general atmosphere of elation.

In fact one woman was quite impatient at the interruption. She was in altercation with the clerk, wanting to know why the room she had reserved so long ahead was not ready; moreover, she had to send a telegram and she had no time. Why should anybody stop this important business to speak to this Mr. Galsworthy, whoever he might be? Though, of course, she will be sorry if she ever learns that it was John Galsworthy.

During the few moments preceding Mr. Galsworthy's entrance to the lobby fashionable men and women fashionably greeted one another, though afterward they seemed not to have anything to talk about.

A soldier with a gold chevron on his sleeve bounded up the stairs, announcing in a loud voice for the benefit of all that he was going to the theater. This is important only because in his joyous haste he almost upset a man in a brown tweed suit.

The man in the tweeds and the soldier in khaki exchanged brilliant smiles and went on.

The faint smile was still on John Galsworthy's face as he walked, unobserved, through the hotel lobby. He had the air of one to whom it would never occur that anybody should notice him. So that there was nothing to fix him in the memory of the people whom he passed, unless his very gentleness is a kind of manner to be remembered. All the people saw was a man perhaps 50, of medium height, thin and fair, with features finely chiselled and delicate, though somehow strong, like a piece of sculpture from Michael Angelo's hands.

As he led the way through the broad sunlit corridor some unskilled musician who had been wistfully picking out the air of one of Tchaikovsky's songs arose from the grand piano and went out. After that the place was deserted except for the occasional appearance of a hotel servant with a card from some one who begged to see Mr. Galsworthy for second. But while he was only in partial possession of his time he was easy, natural and leisurely to a degree seemingly impossible to any other person.

America, he said, is a wonderful country to travel in. And sometime soon he is going to make a crafty effort to come here incognito, as he has never had a chance to see the country. Because "the people are so kind to one here."

Once he did try to come as somebody else. But as he was not an accomplished criminal he failed to destroy all the evidence and left his own name on his trunk, and as a man and his trunk must wear the same name, he met with ignominious failure.

He told this on himself with a gentle hilarity. And then he sat, rather crumpled up, on the immense blue velvet divan, smoking a cigarette, his hands clasping his knees. The look in his blue eyes, behind the glasses (and sometimes he took the glasses off), was that of a person part of whom was far away. He talked without pretension. He has no air of laying down the law; and apparently no principles or forms for life or art. He spoke of all as if he felt and understood the opposite points of view, and in consequence felt all arbitrary dicta to be of no account.

No, he had never learned to write on a typewriter. He writes stumblingly, he says, and could never use anything so precise and definite as a typewriter. But he does regret, he says, one rebellion of his against mechanics, for when he was a child it was decided that he was to have some lessons on the piano. After a short application, of uninteresting counting and pounding, he decided that he didn't care for the piano and was allowed to quit. He was 6 years old then, and didn't realise.

Boys, he said—and it was one of his few positive statements—should be made to learn to play some instrument.

"I now get much pleasure listening to music; but not as much as I should from playing to myself."

John Galsworthy was born at Coombe in Surrey on August 14, 1867. The Galsworthys have always lived in Devonshire, where the author dwells now. His mother was a Battlett of Worcestershire.

His boyhood was much as other English boyhoods are, with plenty of

delightful hours which yet contain tedium almost not at all, and disliked the legal profession thoroughly."

Like many men of great talent he was not quick to get into his work, but was always trying to escape. He would go away on journeys. He was in New York twenty-seven years ago, and he laughs at the contrast. He was then on his way home from Canada. And some time thereafter he visited Russia, New Zealand, South America and the Fiji Islands.

Three years after his voyage with Conrad he commenced to write, as he was so fortunate as not to have to make a living. His first book, "Jocelyn," as everybody knows, appeared in 1899.

In the beginning he said, he found that he could do creative writing twice a day; of morning, and from about 4 to 7 in the evening. But now he writes all he can in the morning.

From caring for Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn he commenced to be interested in Mark Twain; that of course before he thought of writing himself. Of Huckleberry Finn he says:

"The subject had so soaked into Mark Twain that he reproduced it with such intensity that I know of no more compelling piece of atmosphere in all literature."

Meeting Mark Twain, then, was one of the events of Galsworthy's life. The more so because "he was quite as good as I had expected." The Clemens family was staying at Doulis Hill, near London, and Galsworthy's sister knew Mark Twain's daughter. And so one summer afternoon they went to call and sat for a long time under a tree in the garden, talking of the things that interested them.

Mr. Galsworthy said that of American authors he liked Emerson, Hawthorne, the early work of Henry James, and Howells, "who is not contemporary but eternal."

For a moment Mr. Galsworthy was silent, back in the memory of those nights when he hid in the cave; met Jim, went on the flatboat down the Mississippi, and so on through the Mark Twain adventures when the rest of the family thought he was in commonwealth shambles.

It was settled that John Galsworthy should be a barrister. He attended New College, Oxford, for three years, to 1889, and was given an honor degree law at Lincoln's Inn, in 1890.

Now he is in America for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of James Russell Lowell's birth. He will attend the dinner next Thursday which the Academy of Arts and Letters will give in honor of Lowell. And perhaps he will feel a secret sympathy with the American who, like himself, escaped what to both was the dullest of all professions, the practice of law. As it is he has great admiration for Lowell's rich and complex personality and for the work that he did, caring not so much for the American's poetry.

Certainly no two men of letters were ever less alike than Lowell and Galsworthy, except in their passionate sympathy with men. Lowell's sense of humor always came to the surface; Galsworthy is latent. As Lowell hated lecturing, Galsworthy hates receptions and parties. As least he attends them as seldom as possible. But he would never speak of people as Lowell did, reckoning the committee that met him as "three cold fish tails laid in your hand shake."

But going back to the law; it did one important thing for him. He finally decided to practise at the admiralty bar, and as he had to learn about ships so that he could plead intelligently he took passage from Adelaide one March day on the Torrens, a sailing vessel, bound to the Cape.

This was a boat which took invalids on such a delightful trip that they were supposed to get well immediately. There was cargo too, of course, and a few young persons on pleasure and the acquisition of some sea knowledge.

The first officer of the boat was a certain man of the name of Conrad, Joseph Conrad, he told Barrister John Galsworthy.

Conrad had the night watch, when Galsworthy and another friend would join him, and he would instruct them in the fascinating business of sailing a ship. But even then they talked of literature, though it was of minor importance to a sailor and a barrister, except as a personal pleasure.

March and April of 1892 saw the Torrens sailing through the tails of hurricanes and other glorious weather. And in some way Conrad came to acknowledge that he had written a book. Indeed, he had a part of the manuscript on board, and it was read with delight by the friends. They urged Conrad to become an author, for they saw his genius in part of the manuscript of "Almayer's Folly."

When national prohibition goes into effect even Maine will be dry—Arkansas Gazette.

Now that women are no longer knitting sweaters, we fear a return of the dolly peril—Washington Post.

Berlin, once ambitious to run the governments of the world, is now unable to keep the street-cars running—Washington Star.

Marshal Foch wants the watch on the Rhine permanently equipped with French works—Arkansas Gazette.

Tile Stocks in Shanghai

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Plain,
Encaustic
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PAVEMENTS
in numerous
designsPLAIN
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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.Official Passenger Agents to the
Philippine GovernmentRailway and Steamship Tickets supplied at Tariff Rates.
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Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette," containing Sailings and
Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded
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Telephone Nos. 2203 & 2204 Russo-Asiatic Bank Building, ShanghaiAlso Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Manila
Chief Office: Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.**Latest Designs in
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CIGARETTE CASES**

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**CLOSED
HIRE CARS**

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SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY**RELIABLE LIGHTING**

Gas has proved itself to be the most reliable light in existence over and over again. Used with the incandescent Mantle it diffuses a powerful and soft light which can be regulated at will.

OFFICE

SHOWROOM

5, THIBET ROAD.

29, NANKING ROAD.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Paris During The Conference

(From a Correspondent of The Saturday Evening Post)
People in Paris who read the London papers, especially people who live in a large hotel near the Etoile where English is spoken all day long and Scotland Yard stands sentinel beside the most indefatigably revolving door in Europe, are surprised to learn that Paris today is a city of pleasure; that festivities are continuous; and that all the nations of the world are picnicking in the Champs Elysées. So far as one can

gather from the English press the most noticeable feature of the Peace Conference is the presence in Paris of bevy of young English women extravagantly attired (out of the proceeds of a £25 outfit allowance), who spend their time hunting about the City in couples, or in teaching members of the British Delegation the latest glide from Boston. Forty-eight hours' residence should be enough to satisfy even those who usually see only what they expect to see that London has been wrongly

PRESIDENT WILSON
and his typewriter."THE PRESIDENT
works his own typewriter."

"The president has his own typewriter on board and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France," said the newspapers, commenting on his trip to Europe. This means that he President was using his new

MULTIPLEX

HAMMOND

—ordered by long distance telephone Thanksgiving Eve, adjusted and delivered Thanksgiving day by messenger who took it directly to the WHITE HOUSE



PEACE CONGRESS

—suggestions by the President will be prepared by him PERSONALLY on his new Multiplex Hammond. The President has used a Multiplex personally since June 11, 1913.

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Full Particulars will be sent upon request.

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in
Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

tucked, limp and useless, into the pocket of his overcoat. Much after match broke against the brass striker provided by a thoughtful railway company, so I gave him a light as unobtrusively as possible (for he was obviously sensitive about his maimed condition from my flint-and-steel contrivance, which, for once, loyally flared up).

He thanked me, and inhaled the pungent, scented tobacco luxuriously. With difficulty (for the carriage was crowded) he unfolded a newspaper. As he read I fell to noticing little signs about him of the disadvantage under which he labored; the difficulty he had in shaving, with no free hand to tauten the skin; the peculiar way his boots were laced—little things, but such as would serve to remind him in every act of the common day that he was not a whole man.

To set, against this he had the faded chromatic ribbon of Mons, and certain memories, perhaps. Little enough else, unless he had a wife who felt and understood, who had helped him to the thin muscle.

The train drew out and a station with a short, sharp jerk, flung him against me as he rose to go. I smiled away his gesture of apology, and he smiled back with comprehending eyes. "Might have been worse," he said; "Might have been 'other one'" and was gone in the swirling crowd.

A Post-War Incident

He produced a half-smoked cigarette from a waistcoat pocket, and started to fumble with a box of matches. Then it was that I noticed his left sleeve,

Household Hints

To remove typewriting inkstains soak the inked place in turpentine for twenty-four hours, then pour boiling soda water on it and rinse. When dry the stains will have disappeared.

In making buttonholes rub soap on the material before cutting buttonholes in serge or tweed. The soap holds the threads together and prevents them from fraying during the making.

To prevent copper utensils from tarnishing, clean them with equal quantities of sand, flour and salt mixed with vinegar. Rinse in hot water and polish with dry whiting.

Before frying cold potatoes, slice them and well dredge with flour. This not only causes the potatoes to brown more quickly, but also improves their flavor.

Egg stains on linen or any other cloth should be soaked in cold water—never in hot, which would make them almost impossible to remove.

To renovate a black straw hat, rub some olive oil into the straw with a brush, then dry, and the straw will look like new.

Vaseline stains may be removed by washing the stained article in warm water and soap; rinse and apply chlorinated soda to the stain.

Putting Iowa Politics On A Higher Plane

Arts & Crafts, Ltd.

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STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES
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GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS, FOUNDED 1792
Caledonian Works, Poplar, London, E.

A large display of all kinds of
HAND-MADE LACE, EMBROIDERY
SILK, PONGEES, ETC.

Best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE COMPANY

19, Nanking Road

Official American Report Made On Tientsin Fracas

Blame Is Put On Japanese By U.S. Army Officers

First Stories Of Brutal Attacks On Soldiers And Deception Of American Authorities Confirmed

The American Consul-General,
Tientsin, China, March 19, 1919.

Sir:
I am inclosing herewith report of the Provost Marshal, Colonel Charles T. Smart, 15th Infantry, also of Captain Landreth, 15th Infantry, American and Japanese soldiers concerning the recent clash between these reports are approved.

2-inclusions.
(in duplicate).

Headquarters China Expedition,
Tientsin, China, March 19, 1919.

Report of the recent clash between American soldiers and the Japanese.

On the morning of March 11, the North China Star published an article headed "Better Manners Wanted," about the Japanese. This was an article copied from the Japan Advertiser, but for some reason the Japanese seemed to take offense and to blame the Americans. The article follows:

Better Manners Wanted

Nichi Nichi:

The Japanese people should preserve their dignity as one of the five great Powers of the world, but they still lack training as a civilized nation. Patriotism and loyalty are two virtues of the Japanese people handed down from olden times, but they are not monopolies of the Japanese. Other nations have them also. Western civilization has brought about changes in the ideas of the people as to patriotism and loyalty. The Japanese are not truly working to advance the welfare of the nation as a whole, some of them are insincere. Compared with the true patriotism of the Western nations as exhibited during the recent world war, Japanese patriotism sinks into insignificance. The Japanese are selfish to the extreme, even in their daily conduct.

For instance, for an immediate convenience they would tell all sorts of lies, and even if these lies were discovered afterwards they would not mind at all. In the trains or street cars they cheat the conductors by presenting anticipated transfers or tickets or not giving the tickets at all. Such deceptions are practised even by gentlemanly persons. In the trains or cars one person carries luggage beyond the stipulated number or size or occupies seats for three when others want one, and if a corner to sit in is asked for he pretends not to hear. Annoyances of others are not heeded at all. Lack of public morality is shown more among gentlemanly looking persons than among the lower classes.

The Japanese people aspire to be a great civilised nation. They should learn the ways of gentlemen a little more. Otherwise their claims to a higher position in the world will be regarded as boorish. There should be established a social restraint and any person lacking in the qualities of a gentleman should be excluded from the society of gentlemen. The Japanese people should learn manners, otherwise they cannot expect other civilised nations to respect them.

How Trouble Started

Shortly after eight o'clock Tuesday evening, March 11, three drunken Japanese, who were later found to be Japanese police dressed in civilian clothes, started a quarrel with some American soldiers in a house of prostitution at No. 10 Korean Alley (Fukl Hutung), Japanese Concession. Seeing that trouble was imminent, one of the United States military police on provost guard there, went to the Japanese police station and requested that they send some of their police there to stop the trouble. The only solution that he could get was to "Wait until they finished their dinner." A crowd collected at No. 10, and the soldiers, seeing that they were outnumbered,

A patrol sent into the Japanese concession at 7:00 p.m. Wednesday evening, reports that they did not see a single American soldier in the Japanese concession.

About nine o'clock that evening a crowd of forty or fifty Japanese armed with clubs, sticks, pistols, and bricks gathered on Asahi Road just outside of the Japanese concession. About 9:30 this crowd made a rush up the street and came into Hogan's Alley looking for American soldiers. At almost the same time another crowd of Japanese came into the French concession by the road west of Asahi Road. These two crowds apparently met in Hogan's Alley. There they drove out the members of the provost guard and then searched each house for any other American soldiers. One man was found in house No. 31 (Corporal Rohner) and he was dragged out of bed with no clothes on and was almost beaten to death. He was then dragged to the Japanese police station where he was found later by the American Consul-General and several officers. This man is now lying in our hospital with his left leg completely paralysed as a result of a bayonet stab at the base of the spine, severing the nerves controlling that limb.

Trouble At Theater

Two members of the provost guard and one other soldier were arrested and taken to the Japanese police station pretty well battered. The Japanese who had been quarrelling with the soldiers then went from house to house along the road searching for any American soldier. In house No. 1 one American soldier was found in bed. He was badly beaten and was knocked-out for a time. Later he was rescued by a member of the provost guard, but the Japanese would not allow him to be taken away and he was taken to the Japanese police station.

In response to a call for assistance, Captain Ellis went to the Japanese concession and arrived in Korean Alley about nine o'clock. He states that upon his arrival the trouble was over, but that the attitude of the Japanese was very noticeable in that they seemed to have no respect whatever for the members of our provost guard and seemed to be ready to start a quarrel over the slightest thing. On going to the police station to secure the release of our men who were arrested, they required him to wait there over an hour before the men were released.

Admission's Of Consul

Mr. Kamel, the Acting Consul-General of the Japanese, while talking with me at the Astor House a little after midnight Wednesday night, acknowledged that the trouble in the Japanese concession on Tuesday night had been caused by a number of drunken Japanese and American soldiers quarrelling. This matter had been thoroughly investigated and no evidence can be found that the American soldiers who were there had been drinking or intoxicate.

Captain Ellis and Sergeant Pratt of the provost guard both remarked concerning this point in making their reports of the affair.

Wednesday morning the order was issued that no men of this command would be allowed to enter the Japanese Concession until further orders. To enforce this order members of the provost guard were placed on all the principal streets leading into the Japanese concession to prevent soldiers from entering the concession.

The men were not allowed to pass Hogan's Alley, a street in the French concession running parallel with the boundary between the French and the Japanese concessions, and about 150 yards from the line.

The provost guard patrolled this street and prevented soldiers from entering the Japanese concession.

**The Shanghai
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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1919

A WORD FROM OUR GUILD

由 增 價 線

The public is hereby notified that owing to the increase in prices of all things, we find it difficult to make any profit in the business of transportation of coal, sand and stones by our tugs. We therefore beg respectfully to inform our patrons that we shall increase our rates of freight from the 1st April, 1919, as follows:

1. For places in Local Districts, 5 cents per ton will be added to original freight rates.

2. For the cities of Soochow, Hangchow, Changchow, Wusih, Huchow and any other ports on inland waterways, 10 cents per ton will be added to original freight rates.

3. For sand and stones transported from Soochow to Shanghai, an additional charge of 10 cents per ton will be added to original freight rates.

Transportation Guild of Ningpo Tugs in Shanghai.

啟 公 全 業 船 廉 游

21756

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

50th MEETING

5th April, 1919.

(Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp ENTRIES close on Saturday, 29th March, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road. ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

21757

Important Notice
to
Enemy Subjects

Notice is hereby given that those sick enemy subjects who have been certified by the Medical Board of the Repatriation Office to remain at their homes until Embarkation takes place need not go to the Embarkation Depot with their families. March 24, 1919.

General LU YUNG HSIANG, Director of the Repatriation Office.

Admiral TSAI TING KAN, Co-Director of the Repatriation Office.

21758

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 12 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company, will be closed from Monday, 1st March, to Monday, 7th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Shanghai, 25th March, 1919.

NOTICE

Shanghai Sanitary and Electric Company,

45A KIANGSEE ROAD

HAVING acquired The Light and Sanitary Co. by purchase, which has been recognised and legalised by the proper authorities, we have changed the name of the concern to the Shanghai Sanitary and Electric Co. We keep in stock only English and American goods from the best English and American firms, we solicit a visit to our establishment where prices compare favourably with other concerns.

C. P. WOO CO.,
Proprietors.

CROMWELL'S REPUGNANCE

As exemplifying Cromwell's repugnance to alcoholic prohibition, it is recorded that he penned the following stinging reproof to an intolerant Governor of Edinburgh:—"Your presence to fear error stepping in is like the man who would keep all wine out of consumption least men should get drunk. It would be an unjust and unwise jealousy to deprive a man of his natural liberty upon a supposition that he might abuse it."

ELEPHANT HEAD VERMOUTHS

(French and Italian)

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Sole Agents

Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Supreme Court on Monday, the 31st March, at 4.30 p.m.

C. C. STEVENSON,
Hon. Secretary.

21754

**IMPORTANT NOTICE
to
ENEMY SUBJECTS**

In addition to those holding total Exemption Certificate the following will be exempted from this transpor-

1. Wives of Prisoners of War and their children with the exception of male children of over 20 years of age, whose case will be specially considered.

2. Widows and their children, with the exception of male children of over 20 years of age, whose case will be specially considered.

Those who are now certified by the Repatriation Office doctors as unfit to travel at the time of the vessel's departure, and their families need not go to the Embarkation Depot for the present; an endorsement to that effect will be made on their exemption certificates if they call at the Repatriation Office, 121 Bubbling Well Road without delay.

All others even if holding Temporary Exemption Certificate certified by the Repatriation office doctors as sick but fit to travel must proceed on the days notified to the Embarkation Depot where they will be attended to by the doctors of the Repatriation office pending emba-

rkation.

Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator.

By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.

21653

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all bank notes either in Dollars or Taels issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH of the above Bank must be presented for payment to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1919. After this date they will be considered null and void. Notes issued by other Branches must be presented for payment direct to the respective branch.

General LU YUNG HSIANG, Director of the Repatriation Office.

Admiral TSAI TING KAN, Co-Director of the Repatriation Office.

21754

BEDSTEADS

Applications are invited for the

Sole Agency in Shanghai for the

largest manufacturers of Metallic

Bedsteads in England. A thorough

knowledge of this trade and influence

with native dealers is essential.

Present connection will be handed

over. A representative of the Firm

will be in Shanghai in June. For

appointments, address Box No. 326

Office of "THE CHINA PRESS".

21670

SOAP WORKS

Tientsin only, imported soap to

the value of over \$300,000 U.S. cur-

rency in 1917. Any one interested

in establishing a modern soap works

with glycerin recovery. Should

write the undersigned. Principals

only.

SOAP EXPERT,

Box 1443, P.O.

Manila, P.I.

21469

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Furniture Makers &

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9 BUBBLING WELL RD., SHANGHAI

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Dept. of Venereal Diseases

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(Opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12, 2-4 except Sunday

Special consideration to men

in uniform

DR. JAMES YUKING, Sup.

Business Men

can get a dandy little lunch at Sullivan's Candy store on Nanking Road, every day (excepting Sundays) from 11.30 till 2 p.m.

The price is only 60 cts., and it is served in an appetizing manner. The best the market affords is placed on the table; you don't get a whole lot, but what you get is good, and you can eat it all. No booze, but you can get good coffee and tea. To the man who lives far out, or to the busy man who can't spare much time for lunch on a mail day, this place is just "The" thing.

SULLIVAN'S FINE CANDIES

No. 11 Nanking Road

THE SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

New Lists corrected up to the 1st January, 1919, are now ready and in progress of delivery. Subscribers wishing to obtain copies immediately, can do so by sending their old lists to the Office of the Company, 24A Kiangse Road, in exchange for a new one.

GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, March 20th, 1919.

21781

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all bank notes either in Dollars or Taels issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH of the above Bank must be presented for payment to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1919. After this date they will be considered null and void. Notes issued by other Branches must be presented for payment direct to the respective branch.

General LU YUNG HSIANG, Director of the Repatriation Office.

Admiral TSAI TING KAN, Co-Director of the Repatriation Office.

21754

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the

Seventeenth Annual Meeting of

Shareholders will be held at the

Office of the undersigned (No. 1.

The Bund) on Monday, the 31st

March, 1919, at 4.00 p.m., for the

purpose of receiving the Report of

the Directors, together with a State-

ment of Accounts, for the year ended

31st October, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Com-

pany will be closed from the 24th to

the 31st March, 1919, both days

inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agent.

FOR

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

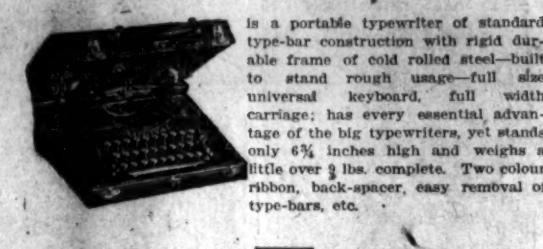
W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI

THE

"NATIONAL"

(MODEL NO. 3)



Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. \$75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add:

Central 47-48 Canton Road Shanghai

21755

NEW ARRIVALS

NAAMLOOZE VENHOOTSCHAP

Maastricht Tot Mijn-Bosch-En

Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Latest Fiction, Commercial Books, General Literature, and Magazines.

CHOW TZU KONG BOOK STORE,

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 24, 1919.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate
 @ 47½ = Tls. 4.32
 @ exch. 72.7 = Mex. \$15.95
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
 @ 110 = Tls. 90.91
 @ 72.7 = Mex. \$125.05
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.4
Shai Gold Bars: 978 troy Tls. 283
 Copper Cash per tael 1865
 Native Interest Tls. .07
 Bar Silver 47.80
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 26.45
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.761

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/71
 London Demand 4/71
 India T.T. 307.2
 Paris T.T. 307.2
 Paris Demand 609
 New York T.T. 110
 New York Demand 1101
 Hongkong T.T. 681
 Japan T.T. 468
 Batavia T.T. 209.1
 Singapore T.T. 508
Banks Buying Rates
 London Demand 4/81
 London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/94
 London 4 m/s. Dcts. 4/94
 London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/94
 London 6 m/s. Dcts. 4/94
 Paris 4 m/s. Dcts. 637
 New York 6 m/s. Dcts. 1114
 New York 4 m/s. Dcts. 1151
Roubles Exchange
 Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roubles
 Roubles 1.755 Tls. 100
 Roubles 100 Mex. \$8.00
Customs House Exchange Rates
 For March
 1. 0 609½ Francs 6.70
 0.81 0 111½ Gold \$1
 1. 0 46½ Yen 2.42
 1. 0 15 Ruppes 3.92
 1. 0 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 1. 0 — Roubles 11
 HK. Tls. 3.83 @ 4/81 11

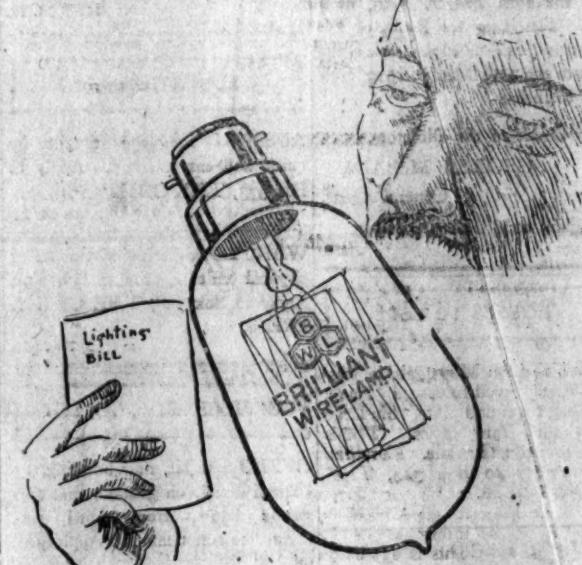
Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 24, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Hall and Heits \$12.75
 Lane, Crawford 6% Debts. @
 Langkata Tls. 26.00 June C. N. L.
 New Engineering Tls. 22.00 3.6.
 Shanghai Dock Tls. 128.00
 Yangtsepo Cotton (Ord.)
 Tls. 10.25 cash
 Yangtsepo Cotton (Ord.)
 Tls. 10.65 June
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 176.00
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.20
Unofficial
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.75
 Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.75
 Talpings Tls. 1.50
 Samangas Tls. 0.75
 Ziangbes Tls. 4.75
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 227.50
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 21.75 June
 Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf
 Tls. 88.00

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold
Dollar Account
WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY

No. 8 Kuklung Road



Large & Small

Large Light-Small
bills with-

"Brilliant" lamp

Obtainable from the principal electrical
dealers and contractors or from

Tokyo Electric Co.,
Show Room

Phone: Central 4907



P. 564, Nanking Road.

A-54

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 24, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 21.50 June
 Langkata Tls. 25.00 cash
 Yangtsepo Cotton Tls. 10.65 June

MONEY MARKET

London, March 11.—Today's rates
were:
 Consols, 2½% for account 1551
 French Rentes 3% for
account Fcs. 64
 Cheques on London at
Paris Fr. 26.10

Telegraphic Transfers on Lon-
don at New York G. \$4.761

Japanese 4% Bonds Y. 851

Rupee Paper, 3½% Loan

1854-55 R. 658

Bar Silver 47.80

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market Rate of Discount (3
month's Bank Bills) 31%

Exchange Hongkong (Docu-
ment Bills at 60 days) 3/11

Exchange on Shanghai (Docu-
ment Bills at 60 days) 3/11

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Shares £101

Shells (ord.) £17/17/6

Indos (Pref.) 44/13/6

Indos (Def.) £35/10/0

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, March 11.—Today's Rub-
ber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex Crepe:
 Spot, 2s 4½ d. paid.

July to December, 2s 1d. paid.

Tendency of market, flat.

Previous quotations, London, March
10:

Spot, 2s 4½ d. paid.

July to December, 2s 0½ d. paid.

Tendency of market, easier.

London, March 8:

Spot, 2s 1½ d. paid.

July to December, 2s 1½ d. buyers

Tendency of market, quiet.

U.K. METAL MARKET
 Reuter's Service
 London, March 11.—Today's Metal
prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B.
 f.o.b. 77.50

American Electrolytic 99
 99½ Copper f.o.b. 80.00

Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton. Nominal

Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 28.00

Quicksilver, second hand
 ex warehouse f.o.b. 20.10

Antimony "Regular" (Sel-
lers) 45.00

Muntz Metal, L. b. London
 Liverpool (less 1½%) 12.1

Standard Tin (cash) 238.15

Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b. 28.00

Galvanised Sheets 24

gauge f.o.b. 31.00

Standard Tin (3 months) 232.00

LONDON SILVER MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, March 12.—Today's Silver
prices were:

Bar Silver Spot, 47.30, steady.

Previous quotations, London, March
11:

Bar Silver Spot, 47.30, steady.

London, March 10:

Bar Silver Spot, 47.30, steady.

London, March 8:

Bar Silver Spot, 47.30, quiet.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advan-
tage of the present high rate
of exchange to provide for
the future education of their
children.

Write to us for particulars
of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, March 11.—Today's prices
and deliveries were:

Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good

Fair Sakellarides 27.69d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and

Bengal 12.07d.

Cotton: Good Middling Texas

1½ inch staple 15.68d.

Plantation Rubber, April to

June 2s. 0¾d.

Deliveries, China Silk 25 bales

Deliveries, Canton Silk 54 bales

Deliveries, Japan Silk 95 bales

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers
and mails on board the S.M.R. ss.
Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs
Jetty at 3 p.m.

Thursday, March 27, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers
and mails on board the S.M.R. ss.
Kobe Maru will leave the Customs
Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, March 28, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers
and mails on board the R.V.F. ss.
M.M. ss. Andre Lebon will leave the
M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Pequa will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Sunday, April 6, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying
passengers and mails on board the

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, March 10.—Today's Cot-
ton prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1½ inch

staple spot 15.68d.

April 15.08d.

May 13.61d.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in

AMERICAN GOLD

on approved local securities

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Road

SPRING TIME



LUX TIME

DON'T FORGET That Electric Radiators

are the very thing for keeping clothes, etc. in
good condition during the damp weather of
Spring and Summer.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU "DOWN"		MAIN LINE.		ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH "UP"	
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50
Jessfield	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06
Secwan	dep.	7.68	9.23	10.38	15.13
Langhua Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.58	15.30
Shanghai South	dep.	7.42	9.30	10.20	13.35
Langhua Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.35	10.20	13.35
Langhua Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52
Shanghai South</					

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on March 18, 1919.

Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	14-20
Fork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

Fish

Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	"	18-20
Mandarin	"	25-30
Mackerel	"	18-20
Pomfret	"	30-40
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	25-30

Game, Poultry And Eggs

Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Turkey	"	40-45
Geese	each	\$1.00-1.20
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	20-25
Pigeons	"	none
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	16-18
Teal	"	14-16
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	40-50

Fruits

Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	12-25
Bananas	"	5-7
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	10-12
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	25-30
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-12
Peaches	"	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persemons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	12-14

Vegetables

Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	"	3-10
Broccoli	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celeri	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-8
French Beans	"	14-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-80
Onions	"	5-7
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	\$2.40-\$2.80
Radishes	per bunch	1-3
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3

Grain And Flour

Flour American	per 50 lbs.	none
Flour Australian	"	\$4.00
Flour Shanghai	"	\$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	\$7.40

Milk

Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17

Fodder

Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$2.70
Bran	"	\$2.85

Fuel

House Coal	per ton	Ts. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Ts. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.00

Laundry

Per 100 articles	\$3.00-4.00
KILNER, Chief Inspector.	

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

SHANGHAI BRANCH
15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in any part of the World.

Monday, March 24, 1919.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at 23° F. inches 29.82 29.93

Variation for 24 hrs. +0.02 +0.11

Variation for 12 hrs. +0.07 +0.09

Wind—Direction Calm Calm

Wind—Miles per hour 0.0 0.0

Temperature (Fahr.) 56°1 58°6

Humidity 99 96

Nebulosity 0-10 10 10

Rainfall inches — —

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:

37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSITS

Exchange Bought and Sold

Commercial and Travellers'

Letters of Credit

Travellers' Checks

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds \$15,000,000

Capital \$22,000,000

Reserve Fund \$2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders \$2,000,000

Head Office: 38 Busselgate, London, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Iloilo, Puket.

Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.

Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pouting Wharf on Tuesday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahin, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, March 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachow Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pouting Wharf on Wednesday, March 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer Hwahlee, tons 1,151, will leave on Thursday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Sanyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Thursday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Longywo, tons 3,925, Capt. Pindeson, will leave on Friday, March 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Liuyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsinchung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsinchung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 26, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Steamer Hsinchung, Captain Wm. Munro, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwangse, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on Tuesday, March 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tien-tsin, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from Pouting Wharf on Wednesday, March 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Irene, Captain N. McLean, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Irene, Captain N. McLean, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KUOKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Lucyin, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pouting at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHIEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shantung.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suyang, Sunning, Shinkang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaitong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Passage: Telephone Central 401.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

First-Class Fare Shanghai to Liverpool

Gold \$406.00

PER LARGE "EMPERESSES"

Railroad and Atlantic Steamer Accommodation Reserved in Advance

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver

Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama

For Hongkong

Via Manila

Empress of Asia Mar. 31

Empress of Russia Apr. 19

Monteagle Apr. 8

Empress of Japan May 6

Empress of Asia May 10

Empress of Asia May 10

Monteagle May 17

Empress of Japan May 31

Empress of Asia May 24

Empress of Russia June 6

*Monteagle calls at Moji

*Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD

At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For information regarding fares, sailings, etc., apply to

F. E. WEISS

Acting General Agent

Passenger Department

Palace Hotel Building,

Shanghai.

Tel: Central 181.

For through bills of lading freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent

Cor. Peking & Yuen Ming Yuen Rds.

Shanghai.

Tel: Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU For San Francisco May 4

SHINYO MARU For San Francisco May 24

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets Interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

S.S. Venezuela April 1

S.S. Ecuador April 26

S.S. Colombia May 3

S.S. Colombia May 24

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets Interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.

Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" AND "CHINA"

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FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" MAY 27th

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

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IYO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Asakawa, April 14AMERICAN LINE
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TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Arr.	Arr.	Mail	Local
101.	8.	3.				4.	6.
20.85	8.85	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. 17.05	19.50	20.15
28.45	11.12	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. 16.33	17.00	15.28
23.50	11.17	84	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. 16.45	17.00	15.56
24.00	11.25	524	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. 8.06	6.00	8.30
19.55							
5.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. 17.05	15.45	20.15
8.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 16.55	15.85	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.38	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 13.05	11.28	15.28
16.49	19.20	18.08	148	dep. Tientsin	arr. 10.32	8.47	11.56
13.15	22.12	20.21	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. 8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	220						
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. 7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. 6.01	2.35	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. 3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.45		dep. Tientsin	arr. 8.39	0.02	12.68
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep. Tientsin	arr. 1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. 23.30	19.20	9.30
9.45	4.50	420		dep. Tientsin	arr. 8.06	6.00	8.30
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. 23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. 19.53	14.55	18.20
11.54	13.20	8.40		dep. Tientsin	arr. 19.46	13.85	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep. Tientsin	arr. 16.45	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	18.00	631	dep. Tientsin	arr. 15.30	9.20	9.50
5.	3.	1.					
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. 17.05	15.45	20.15
8.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 16.55	15.85	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.38	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 13.05	11.28	15.28
16.49	19.20	18.08	148	dep. Tientsin	arr. 10.32	8.47	11.56
13.15	22.12	20.21	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. 8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	220			dep. Tientsin	arr. 7.56	5.40	19.02
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9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. 3.49	0.40	13.00
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. 8.39	0.02	12.68
12.47	4.02	0.45		dep. Tientsin	arr. 1.20	21.24	9.26
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep. Tientsin	arr. 23.30	19.20	9.30
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. 8.06	6.00	8.30
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11.26	13.02	8.33	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. 19.53	14.55	18.20
11.54	13.20	8.40		dep. Tientsin	arr. 19.46	13.85	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep. Tientsin	arr. 16.45	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	18.00	631	dep. Tientsin	arr. 15.30	9.20	9.50
5.	3.	1.					
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. 17.05	15.45	20.15
8.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 16.55	15.85	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.38	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 13.05	11.28	15.28
16.49	19.20	18.08	148	dep. Tientsin	arr. 10.32	8.47	11.56
13.15	22.12	20.21	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. 8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	220			dep. Tientsin	arr. 7.56	5.40	19.02
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9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. 3.49	0.40	13.00
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. 8.39	0.02	12.68
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16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep. Tientsin	arr. 23.30	19.20	9.30
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5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. 23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. 19.53	14.55	18.20
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6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. 6.01	2.35	16.24
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep. Tientsin	arr		

Official American Report On Tientsin Disturbance

(Continued from Page 8)

ing in the Japanese and French Concessions March 12, 1919.

About 11:30 p.m. on March 12, 1919, M. Dusseldorf, the chief of police of the French Concession, in company with the assistant chief of police, came to the residence of Captain McDonnell and myself at 38 Rue de Verdun and notified us that there was a street fight in progress in the French Concession between the Japanese and some American soldiers and that an American officer and some American soldiers had been arrested by Japanese troops. He requested us to do what we could to stop the riot and stated that he would notify the French Consul.

Captain McDonnell and I dressed

hurriedly and proceeded towards the disturbance. In Rue Chalyard about one block from the Empire Theater we met Captain Higgins with a detachment of about twenty-five unarmed American soldiers marching towards the American barracks. He informed us that it was dangerous to proceed further as the Japanese soldiers were lined up under arms with bayonets fixed just below the theater and that Japanese civilians armed with clubs, rocks, etc., were with them. He also stated that he had rounded up all the soldiers he could find but that the Japanese troops had arrested some.

Captain McDonnell and I then proceeded as far as the Empire Theater where a large crowd of Chinese and a few foreigners were gathered. There

we encountered Major Arthur Bassett, late J.A.R.C., U.S. Army, who told us that he had seen Japanese soldiers arrest an American soldier in the French Concession near where we were then standing. Mr. Sokolsky, an American, who was standing near, corroborated this statement and said that Mr. Bari of the Empire Theater had also seen the arrest made.

At this time about a hundred Japanese soldiers were lined up less than a block away and with bayonets fixed. They were facing towards the French Concession. Numerous Japanese patrols of about eight men each were scouting the ground around the theater.

Major Bassett warned us to be very careful as the Japanese had been throwing stones but a few moments before. I then started to look for the commander of the Japanese troops in order to secure the release of the American soldiers who had been illegally arrested by him. Captain McDonnell went in search of the American Consul General. I had gone but a few steps when some one from in front threw a stone which struck the pavement near me. However, no further demonstrations were made at this time.

Finds Japanese Officer

I finally succeeded in locating a Japanese officer who could speak some French and through a French officer who was present, asked him to inform the Japanese commander of my mission. We were unable to make him understand but he agreed to accompany us as far as the Empire Theater where we found Mr. Muling of the Chinese Customs who consented to translate for us. In the mean time the French officer informed me that Colonel Merrienne-Lucas, the French Commander, had been notified of the disturbance.

Mr. Luckner and Mr. McGowan, of the China-American Trading Co., as well as Captain McDonnell, who had been unable to locate Mr. Heintzeman, were present when I requested the Japanese commander to release the American

soldiers who had been arrested in the French Concession, stating that he had no right to arrest Americans in the French Concession. After a lengthy conversation and repeated demand on our part, the Japanese commander stated that if I would accompany him to the Japanese police station, he would secure the release of the prisoners. This I agreed to do.

Mr. Luckner and Mr. McGowan sent for their car to take us down in. We arrived in about fifteen minutes and Mr. Luckner, Mr. McGowan, Mr. Muling, Mr. Sokolsky, Captain McDonnell, the Japanese officers and myself started for the Japanese police station. We had gone but a block when a mob of Japanese closed in on the car from the sides and rear shouting "Bauau," and one of them struck Mr. McGowan on the head with a club. However, we finally succeeded in getting them away.

When we arrived at the police station with the Japanese officer we demanded that the Japanese Director of Police release all American soldier held by him, stating the circumstances of their arrest. He refused to do anything whatsoever saying that he knew nothing about any American soldier getting arrested. We then asked to see Mr. Kamei, the Japanese Acting Consul, whom we knew to be in the building. He stated that Mr. Kamei was not there at all. At that moment Mr. Kamei himself came down from upstairs.

We again stated our case to Mr. Kamei and in addition informed him that if he had any charges to make against any of these men, he should do so through the American Consul General, and that he had no right to hold these soldiers in his custody. He refused to do anything except upon the request of the American Consul. We then told him that we would send to the American Consul. Mr. McGowan immediately went to get Mr. Heintzeman in his car. In the meantime Mr. Kamei left saying he would go to the gendarmerie headquarters but would return soon.

I then called up the Commanding Officer of the China Expedition and informed him of what had taken place and of what we were trying to do. He approved of our action.

Police Director Lies

Mr. Heintzeman arrived at about 1 a.m. and Mr. Kamei not being present, demanded that the Director of Police release all Americans he held in custody. The Director replied that the police authorities did not have any Americans under their control. Again Mr. Heintzeman demanded the release of the Americans and again the Director of Police replied that there were no Americans held by the police.

At this moment Mr. Sokolsky discovered an American soldier lying almost naked on the cold stone flag stone inside the Japanese police compound surrounded by Japanese police. This soldier was horribly cut about the head, arms, and had numerous bayonet wounds in his body. He complained that his left leg was paralyzed. That he had been there for some time was evidenced by the large pool of partially dried blood on the flagstone. The Japanese were making no attempt to assist him in any way and even when we requested them to assist us to carry the wounded man inside refused. We then requested

the Director of Police to get us a stretcher. He replied that he had none. We asked for a blanket or anything we could use as a stretcher. He refused us this request. Captain McDonnell and Mr. McGowan then carried the injured man into a small room and laid him out on a table. We asked that a drink of water be given to him as he appeared to be in great pain. They refused this request. Mr. Heintzeman then demanded that immediate steps be taken by the Japanese authorities to secure a surgeon.

This was finally done but not until we had made repeated demands.

In the mean time Captain McDonnell had gone with Mr. McGowan in his car to get Major Guthrie and to order an ambulance. They were forced to use the rear roads as large Japanese mobs were gathered on all the main streets.

By this time we had somewhat succeeded in arousing the Japanese authorities who reluctantly produced a stretcher and a blanket. The blanket was very much. She did not seem to believe that Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were dead, but if they were it was better to die for something worth than to die in bed or like Keir Hardie, of a broken heart.

This led to considerable uproar and the chairman had to use his bell vigorously to keep the stewards and many of the audience from laying hands on the interrupter. The chairman appealed to the stewards to take their cue from him. Some time later the same man shouted out

that "Ninety percent of the Russians thanked God for our help." Amid further commotion the chairman warned him that a third interruption would lead to his forcible ejection. The man declined to leave, and was ejected after interrupting again.

G. A. K. Luhani, an Indian member of the Industrial Workers of the World, spoke, amid cheers, against conscription, and Desmond Ryan spoke as a representative of the Socialist Party in Ireland.

Miss Sylvia Frankhurst asked how many of them had cheered Wilson's League of Nations at the Albert Hall? (A voice, "None"). She did not seem to believe that Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were dead, but if they were it was better to die for something worth than to die in bed or like Keir Hardie, of a broken heart.

William Paul, S.I.P., said that at the conference that day all sections of the working class revolutionary movement were united for the first time.

The resolution drawn up at the afternoon's conference was then put and carried.

AMUSEMENTS

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In a Great Five-Part Thos. Inc Production

"THE DESERT MAN" "THE DESERT MAN"

The power and dramatic vigour of this fine cowboy actor are well-known. You saw him in the picture "Hell's Hinges" a short time ago, and we did record business. This one is better.

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A magnificent collection of topical pictures.

Toto — IN — "Do Husbands Deceive?"
Toto — IN — "Do Husbands Deceive?"

Here is another film by this clever fellow; he has made good at the Apollo.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

THURSDAY NEXT

BRYANT WASHBURN IN "KIDDER & CO."

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SPECIAL REQUEST

The following plays will be repeated

Tonight, March 25th
"THE SUFFRAGETTES"

Wednesday and Thursday, March 26th and 27th
"HELLO, HAWAII!"

Friday, March 28th
"OH, PAPA!"

And on Saturday, Sunday and Monday,
March 29th, 30th and 31st.
"THE BELL-BOY"

Booking at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Prices: \$3.00 \$2.00 and \$1.00

Performances start at 9:15 p.m.

Matinee on Saturday, March 29th at 4:30 p.m.

Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society

Purim Fancy Dress Ball

(In aid of Jewish Siberian Refugees and Local Charities)

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Thursday, April 3rd, at 9:30 p.m.

\$3.00 including Supper

Tickets may be obtained from members of the Committee or Astor House Hotel.

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Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

Monday, March 31st at 9 p.m.

GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT

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PROGRAMME

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Return and Farewell Visit of the Popular

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In a New Repertoire of Current Successes

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 1st and 2nd

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The Brilliant Comedy Drama

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

Saturday, April 5th

The Priceless Comedy.

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Prices: \$3. 2, and 1.

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Commence at 9:15 p.m. Sharp.

Saturday Matinee, at 3 p.m. Sharp

"FAIR AND WARMER"

Usual Prices

BOLSHEVISTS IN LONDON HOLD SECRET MEETING

London, January 29.—A conference convened by the "Hands Off Russia" Committee was held on Saturday afternoon at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street. A large placard, "Long Live Bolshevik Russia," was displayed. Admission was by ticket, which could be secured only on the presentation of a credential card, issued beforehand. The card was a guarantee that the holder represented some association or branch of the London Workers' Union. Several people who stated that they represented associations were refused admittance. One of these was a Jew, who had brought with him a newspaper cutting in which his name appeared as a member of a Jewish Workers' Society. The press was rigorously excluded, but at the close of the official report was given to a press representative. This stated that the conference was for the purpose of insisting on the withdrawal of troops from Russia and that a resolution was drafted for submission to a meeting in the evening.

We understand that at the after-

noon conference about 200 or 300 delegates attended, and were occupied mainly in discussing the possibility of engineering a general strike as the first definite step towards the Revolution. In this connection the conference received and considered a number of reports from minor trade union officials. The delegates did not, as a rule, minimize their individual power, and many extravagant claims were submitted and applauded.

A "mass meeting" was held at night in the Memorial Hall, and two small gatherings were held downstairs. Arthur Macmanus, of the Clyde Workers, presided. He said that it was decided that counted now, and referred to the "Socialism of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg" as "taken from Red Russia," when a member of the platform shouted, "It is not Socialism. It is tyranny of the worst sort."

This led to considerable uproar and the chairman had to use his bell vigorously to keep the stewards and many of the audience from laying hands on the interrupter. The chairman appealed to the stewards to take their cue from him. Some time later the same man shouted out

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(Japanese)

He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.

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